AGRICULTURE.

THE most casual enumeration of the points to be considered by the farmer in doing one part only of his work suggests to what an indefinite extent his occupation may be made an exact science, as it also suggests the obstacles that prevent careless or ignorant tillers of the soil from succeeding. But when we remember that this is only one department of the farmer's work we realize it more forcibly still. What he gets from his land, grass, corn, potatoes, oats, rye,—must be garnered with watchfulness and judgment, kept in good storehouses, fed or sold in the right quantity and at the right moment. The simple matter of fencing farm land securely and economically is almost a science in itself. Then by good rights all his stock need careful housing and feeding as human beings—Corn will give at least half as much again milk if kept clean, and warm, and fed regularly and horses will do twice the work. There is no profit whatever in poultry, quite the reverse unles they are treated on precisely the principles we use with people, that is, kept warm and clean, given a variety of wholesome food, kept a few only in a place, with fresh water always at hand. Then the farmer must cut his fuel at the right time. He must be always ready for accidents to harnesses, tires of wheels, carts, plows and farming implements generally. As most farmers must live away from the village, in the very nature of things more or less knowledge of saddlery, carpentry, blacksmith operations will be very useful, not to say indispensable.

GROW MORE FRUIT. — All farmers should set apart one, two or more acres for the growing of fruit. Undoubtedly if one-half or one-quarter of the farming classes did this prices for fruit would not be so high as now; but the demand for fruits would increase so largely that prices could not long remain below a paying standard, in fact, so few will attempt to grow even for home use that those farmers who do plant small fruit will be sure of a large reward in selling to their neighbors and in supplying smaller villages where summer fruits are rarely now offered for sale. They may be sure that the demand will for some years to come grow much more rapidly than will the probable supply. Do not begin on a large scale. Try at first half an acre in small fruits. This will give a superabundance for home use, and if the surplus can be profitably disposed of the plantation can be extended as experience proves advisable.

IT has long been a disputed question whether plants derived nitrogen from the air or not. The verdict has been in favor of the non-appropriation of that element from the atmosphere, despite Boussingault's claim to the contrary. M. Ville, in order to test the matter, calcined a portion of earth, to expel all nitrogen, and then grew a good crop of clover in the same with a fertilizer containing no nitrogen, the water used being distilled. This demonstrates that clover appropriates nitrogen from the air, and, consequently, when grown and plowed under, adds nitrogen to the soil. Wheat derives no nitrogen from the atmosphere, and when experiments were made with that plant the nitrogen was not increased.

ALL young fruit trees which do not make a growth of two feet for the longest shoots in a season need additional stimulating with manure if the ground is clean and well cultivated, or if they stand in grass or happen to be encumbered with weeds good mellow cultivation must be given them. This is the rule for young trees, and the best time if manure is applied is late in autumn or during the winter, the earlier the better. But manure appears to do the most good on bearing trees, especially apple trees, often good annual crops where poor and biennial crops were given before. Bearing trees need not grow so rapidly as young trees, but if they do not make annual shoots at least a foot long they need more manure or both manure and cultivation. The manure may be spread broadcast in winter, covering the whole surface.

WHEN a pump tube freezes solid do not pour in hot water in the common way with the hope of thawing. The hot water will stay at the top, and that will be the end of it. But produce a lead tube or any other kinds of pipe, place the lower end directly on the ice in the pump, and with a funnel pour hot water in at the top. The weight of the water in the pipe will drive it out against the ice, the pipe settling as fast as the ice melts, and the whole will be cleaned out in an incredibly short time.

HORATIO SEYMOUR has recently written a letter warmly encouraging the planting of wild cherry for lumber uses. It makes a rapid, straight growth, and its wood is likely to be more and more valuable, as it is capable of high polish. Mr. Seymour has one fine old tree of this variety shading his house which has grown up within the last forty years, and he has many other trees planted in various places on his farm.

EACH head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of which contains a portion of sugar not exceeding the five hundredth part of a grain. The proboscis of the bee must, therefore, be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7000 grains in a pound, and, as honey contains three-fourths of its weight of dry sugrr, each pound of honey represents 2,500,000 clover tubes sucked by bees.

ALL kinds of domesticated fowls, whether of the barnyard or improved races, lay eggs more or less. There is no sort of fowl, under any kind of treatment, but what will pay in eggs alone (if all are gathered that the hen will naturally lay) twice over the expense of her annual keeping. If fed well and properly she will lay more eggs usually than if she be starved and neglected. In either case her egg product will sell for double what it costs to keep her every year.

COOKED potatoes are eaten greedily by hogs, and unsalable potatoes can best be disposed of in this way. Careful experiments show that on an average cooked potatoes are three-fourths the value of corn for feeding, while raw one are less than one-half. This year the relative value of potatoes and corn will give a still better showing for the tubers.

Dr. Angus Smith, F. R. S., of Manchester, reports to the local Government Board, as one of the inspectors under the Rivers Pollution Preventive Act, that in all natural waters sugar ferments and hydrogen gas is given off, the proportion varying with the organic impurity of the water. The proportion of hydrogen evolved will prove a quantitative test of the virulence of the microbes present in the waters.

"POCKET billiard tables!" exclaimed Mrs. Yeast, reading from the newspaper; "what won't the human mind invent next? Just think of a billiard table to be folded up and put in your pocket."

DOMESTIC.

A RED PARLOR.—We will describe a small red parlor. The walls of pale terra-cotta color, with a frieze of darker red, about a foot and a half wide; a little classic dancing figure, with a musical instrument painted on it at intervals of about four feet. Below the frieze let there be a bronze picture rod and figure pictures on your wall. Let the ceiling be of bronze, the effect of which can be produced by paint, with either a conventional pattern in red all over it or a wreath of red cactus or red passion flower painted round it. Let the wood be stained to represent rosewood, and the fireplace be of the same or of terra-cotta, with brass grate or dogs. Over the mantelpiece either the painted panels of figures, with a bronze or rosewood panel between them, holding a sconce or a mirror, or a little painted arras representing classic figures, with a border of flowers. The curtains of the window may be of deep red plush, lined with a lighter tone or of a sateen darker than the walls in color, and embroidered either all over in rich, dark red flower or red flowers and red leaves of many shades. Or the curtain might be single, very full, and made of plush, with a border all round of sateen, which could be embroidered. A sofa covered in material displaying in the pattern many shades of red, some inclining to embrowned purple. The chairs of black painted straw or rattan with cushions of varying reds; some chairs of rosewood. Before the sofa a rosewood sofa-table with a table-cloth like a scarf that is thrown across the long way of the table. Let the table-cloth be of red velvet, with embroidered ends of lighter tone; and on the cloth lay a few books, one or two of parchment, one or two of red or Russia leather, and a bronze statuette and a glass vase containing tea or red roses will complete the ornaments.

HOME-MADE candies are always more healthful than those which are purchased, as there is no fear of terra alba, or white earth, being mingled with them, or of poisonous coloring matter, and then, the children take so much pleasure in helping to make them that at Christmas time they should be indulged in candy manufacture. There is a way to make sugar plums without the aid of fire, out of finely powdered sugar, the whites of eggs, and flavoring extracts. One can try it with only one white of egg and enough sugar to make it very thick, and lemon or vanilla. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth and stir into it pulverized sugar very thickly. Granulated sugar will not answer the purpose. Then add twenty drops of vanilla extract, butter a tin plate and drop it in small cakes or lozenges upon it. Set them away to harden in a cool place. For peppermint drops proceed in the same way, only using only five drops of oil of peppermint to a cupful of sugar. Oil of wintergreen, or oil of cinnamon, or lemon, can also be used to vary these candies. Grated French chocolate can be mixed in equal quantities with the sugar, as chocolate frosting is made and dropped in small cones on the buttered plates. Nut candies can be made in the same way by taking halves of walnuts, or whole almonds or peanuts, and covering them with the egg and sugar and letting them dry thoroughly for twenty-four hours in a cool place, where they will not freeze. Butternut meats can be prepared in the same way.

A CURIOUS HEATER.—A Bridgeport, Ct., professor has invented a neat thing in the way of a steam-heater to carry about on the person. It is called the "Portable Body Steam Heater." The apparatus is a small affair consisting of a copper boiler, under which is a diminutive lamp, all encased in a nickel box, and balanced something like a compass, so that, no matter what position the outside box is in, the boiler and lamp will always remain in the required vertical position. The entire apparatus is so small that it can be carried in the pocket. After the lamp is lighted, the water in the boiler is heated and circulated through rubber tubes, which run down the legs, around the ankles, up around the back and back to the boiler. The circulation of the warm water keeps the body warm on the coldest day. A safety valve and escape for a higher pressure of steam than the affair is allowed to carry flows off at the back of the wearer's neck. Elaborate heaters are being constructed for ladies' wear. They can be worn inside the bustle and entirely obscured.

OATMEAL.—One cup and a half of oatmeal for twelve persons; cover with a pint of cold water; stir around and drain off the black specks; then put in two quarts of cold water and boil it very slowly for from forty-five minutes to an hour, often stirring it; while boiling, add salt and sugar; eat it with milk, scalded milk or otherwise, according to your taste. Dr. Sam Johnson, who hated everything Scoth, and never missed an opportunity to express his prejudice in his dictionary, thus defined "Oats:" "In England, food for horses; in Scotland, food for men." The excuse for him is that he never ate oatmeal after the above recipe.

TO make black Japan varnish mix together burnt umber, eight ounces; true asphaltum, three ounces; boiled linseed oil, one gallon; grind the umber with a little of the oil; add the asphaltum, previously dissolved in a small quantity of the oil by heat; mix, add the remainder of the oil, boil, cool and thin with a sufficient quantity of oil of turpentine

LEMON CAKE.—Take three lemons and pare them very thin, soak the peel in one and a half pints of water for twelve hours, squeeze the juice into the water; add two spoonfuls of orange-flower water, six eggs beaten sugar to taste; strain and put into a saucepan, keep stirring till as near boiling as possible; take it off the fire, and stir till cold. It should be as thick as custard.

HASH.—Hash made of two parts potato, one part corn-beef and one part beets is an appetizing dish for breakfast. The potatoes and beets should be boiled the day before; chop them and the beef fine; season with butter, pepper and salt, and some hot vinegar and mustard may be added if you choose.

OIL CLOTH may be kept bright when almost worn out, if after washing you take a flannel cloth and dip a corner of it in kerosene and rub the oil cloth with it. A little goes a great way and care must be taken not to use too much.

Physicists have lately been trying to determine by experiment whether the electricity of thunder storms is generated either by the evaporation of water or by the condensation of vapor. Freeman and Blake have each obtained results which indicate that no electricity is produced by the evaporation of pure water; and Mr. S. Kalischer has since made some investigations with delicate apparatus which have failed to show that condensation of vapor or the formation of hail is a source of atmospheric electricity.

REMINISCENCES OF ROCHESTER.

The Falls of the Genesee and Sam Patch's Fatal Leap—One of its Business Houses and its great Magnitude.

The present floods, which are either devastating or threatening the country in every direction, are justly cause for apprehension. No matter whether they come suddenly or by slow degrees, they are, in either case, a great evil and much to be dreaded, and yet America will always be troubled by these spring overflows. Probably one of the most disastrous that was ever known, occurred in Rochester, N. Y., about twenty years ago. The Genesee river, just above the falls, where Sam Patch made his final and fatal leap, became completely blockaded by ice, forming an impassable dam, and the water coming down the Genesee river overflowed the principal portion of the city of Rochester. This catastrophe would have been repeated the present year had not the energy and foresight of the city authorites prevented it. The writer happened to be in Rochester at that time and was greatly interested in the manner in which this great catastrophe was averted. Every few moments, a roar like the peals of thunder or the booming of cannon would be heard, and in order to see this ice blasting process, the writer went to the top of the new Warner building, which overlooks the Genesee river. From here he was not only enabled to see the process uninterruptedly, but also the magnificent building which has just been completed. This is unquestionably the finest building devoted to business and manufacturing purposes in America, being entirely fireproof, eight stories high, and containing over four and a quarter acres of flooring. Mr. Warner treated your correspondent very courteously, and in the course of the conversation said:

"We are doing a tremendous business and are far behind in our orders. This is the season of the year when people, no matter how strong their constitution may be, feel, more or less, the pain and indisposition, the headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, dull pains, sore throats, coughs —all the 1,001 ills that flesh is heir to come this time of the year, if at all. It is natural, therefore, that we should be very busy. This is specially true of our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and it is crowding us very sharply for a new remedy."

"Singular, but I had forgotten that you do not advertise to cure all diseases from one bottle, as is done generally by many other medicine men, but I supposed Warner's Safe Cure was for the cure of rheumatism."

"And so it has been until our remedy which was especially for rheumatism and neuralgia, was introduced. We have been three years perfecting this new remedy. Study first taught us there were certain powerful elements in Warner's Safe cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, that made wonderful cures in chronic and acute rheumatism, but during our investigation, we learned of a remarkable cure at a celebrated springs, and put experts to investigate and found that the springs did not contain any valuable properties, but the course of treatment that was being given there was performing all the benefit. By carefully combining the active principles of this remedy with our Safe cure, we have produced our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and the cures it is effecting are simply wonderful, and I do not doubt it will become as popular as our Safe Cure."

"You seem to talk freely in regard to your remedies and appear to have no secrets, Mr. Warner."

"None whatever. The physician with his hundred calls and one hundred diseases, is necessarily compelled to guess at a great deal. We are enabled to follow up and perfect, while physicians can only experiment with their hundred patients and hundred diseases. With the ordinary physician, the code binds him down, so that if he makes a discovery, he is bound to give it to the other physicians, which, of course, discourages investigation to a great extent. This is why the great discoveries in medical science of late years have been made by chemists and scientists and not by physicians, and it in a measure accounts for the great value of our remedies, also for the remarkable success of all those doctors who make a specialty of one or two diseases."

"And you find that you are curing as great a number of people as ever before?"

"Yes, a far greater number. We never sold so much of our medicine as now and never knew of so many remarkable cures."

The writer departed after the above interview, but was greatly impressed, not only by the sincerity of Mr. Warner, but by the vastness of all he saw. Mr. Warner's medicines are used throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, and we doubt not the results they are effecting are really as wonderful as they are related to be.

Cleaning Engravings.—The following directions for cleaning engravings we find in several exchanges, all claiming it as origi al. If brown spots and rings of mildew have made their appearance, float the engravings face downward for twenty-four hours on a large quantity of water, in a vessel perfectly free from grease and soil of all kinds. Lift it from the water on a perfectly clean sheet of glass, drain, transfer to blotting-paper without touching it, then transfer to fresh blotting-paper, dry, rub with bread, as is done in drawings, and iron. If the stains are bad, or are not removed by this plan, place the engravings in a shallow dish, and pour water over them until perfectly soaked. Carefully pour off the water, and replace it with a solution of chloride of lime (1 part liq. calcis chlorate to 39 parts water). As a rule the stains disappear as if by magic. If not, pour on the spot pure liq. calcis chlorate; if that does not succeed, add a little acid nitro hydro-chlor. dil. As soon as the stain disappears, wash the engraving carefully with successive portions of water until all the chlorine is removed. Then steep it in a weak solution of glue and gelatine, which may be colored with coffee grounds, to give the engraving a yellow color. Then dry between blotting paper, under a weight, and iron, with a sheet of clean paper between the iron and the print. Small grease spots may be removed by putting powdered French chalk over them, a piece of clean blotting paper over the chalk, and a hot iron over that. If the stains are larger, benzine must be used, applying it in a circle around the stain before touching the stain itself.

M. Mascart's magnetic induction compass comprises an azimuth circle upon which moves an arrangement carrying a ring movable on a horizontal axle; the angle which this ring makes with the horizon is measured by a vertical circle; the frame, 0.12 metre in diameter, is supported by the ring, and can turn upon an axle perpendicular to that of the ring. The dimensions of the instrument are not greater than those of an inclination compass.

Herr H. Wild, in a late number of the "Annalen der Physik und Chemie" describes an application of his photometer as a specto-photometer. This instrument, constructed by Hermann & Pfister, of Berne, contains a slit, a calc-spar rhombohedron, a Foucault prism, a second rhombohedron, a selenite plate a Nicol prism, a pair of adjustable glass prisms, a five-prism Amici direct-vision prisms, and sundry lenses. The light to be examined has to pass through these successively.

THE Chicago Current has a poem beginning "In a cabin locker for many years a bottle lay." The vessel must have been anchored a long way from Chicago.

Robert Houdin.

The great Robert Houdin went by royal command to St. Cloud to give a show before Louis Philippe and his family. In the course of this show he borrowed six handkerchiefs from the audience. Then various members of the audience wrote down on slips of paper the names whither they would like the handerchiefs to be transported. This done, the conjurer asked the King to choose three of these slips at random, and from the three to select the place he preferred. "Come," said Louis-Philippe, "let us see what is on this slip. 'I should like them to be found under one of the candlesticks on the mantle.' That is too easy for a wizard; let us try again. 'I should like them to be found on the dome of the Invalides.' That is too far—not for the handerchiefs, but for us. Ah! You will, I fear, find it difficult to comply with the request on the last slip!" The request was that the handerchiefs should be found in the box of the last orange tree on the right hand of the avenue at St. Cloud. The conjurer expressed his readiness to comply with the request, and the King immediately sent off a party of men to keep guard over the orange tree. The conjurer put the handkerchiefs under a bell of thick glass, waved his wand, took up the bell and showed a white dove in place of the handkerchiefs. Then the King, with a skeptical smile, sent orders to the head gardenerer to open the box of the orange tree chosen, and to bring whatever he might find there. This was done and presently there was brought in an iron coffer covered with rust. "Well," cried the King, "here we have a coffer! Are the handkerchiefs in it?"

"Yes, sire," replied Robert Houdin; "they have been there a long time." "A long time, when it is only a quarter of an hour since they were given to you?" "What, sire, would be the use of magic if it could not perform impossible feats? Your Majesty will be surprised when I prove to you that the coffer and its contents have been in the orange-tree box for sixty years." The King now observed that a key was needed to open the box; and Robert Houdin asked him to take the key which was hung by a ribbon round the white dove's neck. This was a key as rusty as the coffer which it opened; and the first thing found in the coffer was a parchment bearing these words:—"To-day, June 6, 1786, this iron coffer, holding six handkerchiefs, has been placed amid the roots of an orange tree by me, Basalmo, Count of Cagliostro, to aid the accomplishment of a magical feat which will be done this day sixty years before Louis Philippe of Orleans and his family." Below the parchment, sealed with Cagliostro's seal, which was known to the King, was a packet, and in the packet were the six borrowed handkerchiefs.

Spending a Vacation.

W. J. Ballard, principal of a public school in Jamaica, Long Island, arrived at Montreal recently, having run all the rapids of the St. Lawrence in a skiff 17 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches in the beam. In conversation he said: "I left Cape Vincent a week ago last Thursday with three friends. The Gallops didn't amount to anything; a child could run them, but when we struck the Long Sault we had our hands full, I can assure you. We took the south-side, where the current flows with lightning-like rapidity, so we just steered our boat and let the current carry us along. When we got pretty well down into the worst part of the rapids we ran ashore and I there saw a glorious sight. The north and south currents of the Sault met just below, and the waves were piling on top of one another, rolling in a corkscrew manner and boiling in a way to make the bravest heart quake. But we got into our boat and had an exciting time for a few minutes. We had first to dodge a whirlpool and then keep clear of the "corkscrew waves," but we did it and came into Cornwall safe and sound.

When we struck the cedars I saw my companion look a little anxious. Every few seconds he let a "Hi hi" out of him, which I interpreted "Pull your best," and I bent to my oar, while he threw all his strength into his paddle strokes and we swept with lightning-like rapidity through foaming, roaring, boiling swells. My boat is one of the best of the kind in existence and went over the swells in a beautiful manner. One moment I was on the brink of a wave looking down perpendicularly on the white face of my pilot, next moment our positions were reversed and I was in the trough of the boiling waters. We had some pretty close shaves, but muscle and skill triumphed and we came out of the rapids safely. We then ran the Cascades, swept through St. Louis and ran the Lachine. The latter rapids don't amount to much, however, and I would undertake to run them with a boat-load of people without any pilot. Well, here I am safe and sound at Montreal, and can look back with pleasure to my adventurous trip down the rapids. Last year I ran the entire length of the Susquehanna, five hundred miles, coasted down the Chesapeake Bay, ascended the Delaware river and thence home by canals, having traveled about eighteen hundred miles. A pretty good way to spend a vacation I think."

Eureka.

A company of a very odd character has just been formed at Liege. It is called the "Eureka," and its object is to provide facilities for finding lost objects left in trains and cabs. The annual subscription is to be the modest sum of two francs and a half. The name and address of each subscriber will be registered against a number, and that number he will have engraved or otherwise marked upon the objects which he is afraid of losing. Then, if the precious article should get lost, the finder is expected to send it to the office of the Company, who will ascertain from their books to whom it belongs, and remit it accordingly. The project is an international one, as it is thought, with some justice, that travelers in a foreign country are very apt to lose things. The International Sleeping Car Company have promised that all objects found ownerless in their cars shall be forwarded to the office of the "Eureka," and the police of several Continental countries have also promised their assistance.

ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS
TRADE MARK.
The pills are warranted to be PURELY vegetable, free from all mineral and other poisonous substances. They are a certain cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Loss of Appetite, and all diseases arising from the
Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys.
They remove all obstructions from the channels of the system and purify the blood, thereby imparting health, strength and vigor. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps by
P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO.,
83 Mercer St., New York,
Sole Manufacturers of ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS.
Send for circular.

HUMOROUS.

"NO, GEORGE, I can never consent to your going to the Senate; never in the world." "But why not, my dear?" peevishly asks the rising young statesman. "Because I see by the papers that Senators consume seventeen or eighteen hundred quinine pills every year, and you know very well that two grains are enough to drive you almost crazy."

No Marks.

Mr. T. M. Casad, editor of the Corydon, Iowa *Times*, writes that his little girl burned her foot severely on a stove. One application of St. Jacob's Oil, the great pain-reliever, cured it completely, leaving no marks. By two applications of St. Jacob's Oil he cured himself of a torturing pain in the side.

"THE best suit I ever made," remarked the tailor, after proposing marriage and being accepted by his lady-love. "Yes," replied she, "I am your maid to order." After they were married, however, he always declared that she was a ready maid.

From B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Red Bank, N. J. I have been troubled with Catarrh so badly for several years that it seriously affected my voice. I tried Dr. ——'s remedy without the slightest relief. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored and my head feels better than for years.

"I HAD hardly entered the room," said he, with a tremulous voice "when a mist suddenly gathered before my eyes. I was unable to see an inch in front of me. I heard the murmur of voices, and then—" "You fainted," quickly put in his friend, "No; I wiped the frost off my glasses."

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago a prominent physician by the name of Dr. William Hall discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

"MR. RYAN," said a Chicago Commissioner to an applicant for the renewal of his liquor license, "I thought you had resolved to quit the business, and devote yourself to the work of temperance reform." "It's thrue, every wurred yer saying", returned Mr. Ryan, "but that was before I knew the Convinshuns was to mate here."

PUREST AND BEST COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAFFED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THE fan is in universal use in Japan. Even the soldiers in the army are furnished with this wind persuader. A regiment of soldiers provided with fans must be more terrible than an army with banners. When a man is stabbed to death with a fan he never recovers.

Hair-dressings should be free from rancidity, should neither gum nor dry the hair, and should be of such a nature that the hair bulbs would receive strength. Carboline is the only one that seems to fill the bill.

"GLAD to meet you," said the thoughtful looking man to the one to whom he had just been introduced; "what business, did you say?" "Liquor business," was the answer "Wholesale or retail?" "Wholesale and retail, both." "Retail?' with the rising inflection—"H'm. Thought I knew all the retail places in town?"

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A PASSENGER on a Cunard steamer was recently robbed of a pocketbook containing a letter of credit for $70,000, two drafts for $250 each, one draft for $125, and several bills of exchange for $5,000 each. What a protracted spree that man had started out on!

In regard to Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, my answer is, I can recommend it as the best remedy I ever used.—Dr. J. S. Vaughan, Dentist, Muskegon, Mich. (See adv't.)

"YES," replied Bass, "on general grounds, I suppose a large mail should indicate a good business; but look at these"—showing a double fist of duns—"the less business I have the more of these darned things I receive."

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

WHEN Artemas Ward stopped at the Salt Lake House it was a temperance hotel. He says there was nothing sold there stronger than the butter, but that was real strengthy.

Spasms of the heart and other forms of Heart Disease cured by Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. Druggists.

MRS. BLAKE says "Woman wants more privileges." We don't see just how they can be given her, unless she is allowed one whole side of the street car and all the sidewalk.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is not only pleasant to take, but it is sure to cure.

"ELLA" wants to know if we can tell her what the Knights of Bath are? Usually Saturday nights, dear.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A SIGN in Cleveland reads: "Ise Kream Sallune," which is probably the coldest spell of the season.

Camphor Milk cures aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

WE think if Shakespeare had lived in Vermont he would never have written "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" He would have put it "What a Winter was there, my countrymen.

Hale's Honey
OF
Horehound and Tar.

FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES. A WONDERFUL CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND CONSUMPTION. IT BANISHES COUGHS (acute or chronic) and BREAKS UP COLDS like magic; IT CURES, in fact, where other remedies have failed.
Keep it in readiness. Of all Druggists at 50c. and $1.—largest, cheapest. *Look out for imitations.*
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.
German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions. 6ns.

MELANCHOLY barber, with a soul above his business—"I don't get much of a living by it, sir!" Customer (through the lather)—"Then you ought, for you scrape hard enough for it!"

"BOY, do you go to school?" asked a stranger of a bootblack at the post-office on Saturday. "Yes, sir." "Do you learn anything?" "Well, I should remark!" "Give us a sample." "Well, the Amazon river is the largest river in the world, the tiger is found in Brazil, and I'll shine your butes for a nickel!" He shone.

Exploration of New Guinea.

* * * "In connection with the Waltham Watch Company, it may be stated that when the proprietors of *The Age* desired to present Mr. G. E. Morrison (the explorer of New Guinea) with a reliable chronometer, acting upon the advice of Mr. E. L. J. Ellery, the Government Astronomer, two Waltham watches were, however, procured for Mr. Morrison instead. These were kept at the Melbourne Observatory for a fortnight, and thoroughly and carefully tested, and were pronounced by Mr. Ellery, at the end of that time, to be *better* suited for Mr. Morrison's requirements than any chronometer."—Extract from the *Melbourne Age.*

AT a grand dinner a very heedless gentleman, who talks a great deal, forgets that his neighbor, a young lady, is prematurely large, and cries out, "I do not like large women." The lady bites her lips; the gentleman sees he has made a blunder, and to repair it as gallantly as possible he adds, "When they are young, madam."

Fire Alarm.

I have been a severe sufferer a long time with kidney troubles, causing severe pains in back and sides, and from the recommendation of the Chief of Fire Department, Mr. Ira Wood, formerly of Syracuse, who had used Hunt's Remedy with wonderful success, I commenced using it, and found speedy relief in a short time, and it has completely cured me of the pains in the back. I have recommended it to others in the department, that have used it with great success, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to any one troubled with kidney, liver or bladder troubles. H. KIRKLAND, Sup't Fire Alarm. Syracuse, N.Y., June 12, '83

Firemen's Trouble.

I have been troubled a long time with kidney weakness, a great proportion of the time with severe pains in the back. Having heard Hunt's Remedy recommended very highly for troubles of the kidney and urinary organs by Ira Wood, ex-chief of the fire department of Syracuse, he having been cured of a severe case of kidney disease lately by the use of Hunt's Remedy, I purchased a bottle and used it, and have not been troubled any since; and I know of many others here in Syracuse that have used it and recommend it as a great medium for the kidneys, and I do not hesitate to say that it is a remarkable medicine. JACOB WOLFROM, Member of Syracuse Fire Department. Syracuse, N. Y., June 11, 1883.

MRS. BONANZA Mackay's latest Worth dress is described as a "poem." From the description we infer that it resembles a poem that is inserted in the editor's waste basket. It is not red This is not a verse-straight joke, but the temptation to write waist basque it was necessary to overcome.

An Important Fact.

The voluntary testimony of thousands established beyond all doubt a fact of vital importance to the sick and debilitated, viz., that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an absolute specific for remittent and intermittent fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, mental depression, sleeplessness, chronic diarrhœa, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. The unmedicated stimulants usually prescribed in these cases only aggravate the symptoms, instead of removing them. The Bitters, on the contrary, act as a corrective and invigorant, without producing the unpleasant and dangerous consequences of the old school practice. The action is mild and soothing to the irritated stomach and bowels, promoting digestion and preventing flatulence, nausea, headache and all internal irregularities. A wineglassfull before meals greatly assists digestion. The convalescent may use them with great benefit, as a means of restoring strength and cheerfulness.

It depends entirely upon the nature of the substance which caused the stain. In absence of any specific knowledge on this point, we quote a method recommended in a German polytechnic journal: Make a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil, alcohol and turpentine, slightly moisten a rag with it and rub the spots until they disappear. Then polish the spots with ordinary blotting-paper. Varnish injured by heat can hardly be restored in any other way than by removing it altogether and applying a fresh coat.

Bony formation and other forms of Heart Disease cured by Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. At druggists.

Mr. C. G. Rockwood has just exhaustively treated the Ischian earthquake of July 28, 1883 He arrives at the conclusion that this disturbance had its origin in a rupture taking place along an old volcanic fissure running roughly north and south, and extending radially under the northern slope of Mount Epomeo, and that the cause of the increased tension resulting in this rupture must be referred to the residual volcanic activity which Ischia shares with the adjacent mainland, rather than to any local subsidence, as had been suggested by Prof. Palmieri.

Phœnix Pectoral breaks a cold and stops cough, 25cts

ACCORDING to the *Philadelphia Record*, Mr. John DuBois, of Central Pennsylvania, has invented an automatic dam. We are pleased to note that the Presidential year has stimulated the dormant industries of the nation, even if in the direction of improving our profanity.

A MAN in Beaver, Pa., dug his own grave in 1876, and is alive yet. Some men seem never to have any luck.

Many persons are not aware that glass can be cut under water with great ease to almost any shape by simply using a pair of scissors. In order to insure success the points must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and, secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to begin cutting by taking off small pieces at the corners and along the edges, and so reduce the shape gradually to that required. When the operation goes on well the glass breaks away from the scissors in small pieces in a straight line with the blades. The two hints given above, if strictly followed, will always insure success.

"I AM in despair. Just imagine that Faro, my dear little dog, has all the symptoms of hydrophobia; he no longer eats anything; he foams at the mouth, and runs away when I give him water." "It's terrible; but what do you intend to do about it?" "Poor beast, it breaks my heart; but I am decided; as soon as he has bitten some one I will have him killed!"

SAMARITAN NERVINE
NEVER FAILS.
THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.
A SPECIFIC FOR
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.
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SHARP PAINS Crick, Sprains, Wrenches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Hoarse Pains, Stiffness in the Side, Backache, Swollen Joints, Heel Disease, Sore Muscles. Pain in the Chest, and all pains and aches either local or diffused are instantly relieved and speedily cured by the well-known *Hop Plaster*. Compounded, as it is, of the medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts, it is indeed the best pain-killing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening Porous Plaster ever made. *Hop Plasters* are sold by all druggists and country stores 25 cents or five for $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price. *Hop Plaster Co.*, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Boston, Mass. HOP PLASTER

Dr. Costar's Engine, best breath, sour stomach and liver disease cured by Hawley's Stomach and Liver Pills. 36cts

LONG SUFFERING
From Stone in the Kidneys of one of Troy's Best Citizens—His Recovery through the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy (of Rondout, N. Y.)
It is by no means strange that Dr. David Kennedy should have received the following letter. By reading it you will see in one minute why James Andrews was thankful:
Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR—Until within a recent date, I had for several years suffered greatly from Gravel, called by the doctors the Brick-dust Sediment. For about a year past this sediment has not passed off in the usual quantity, but has accumulated, causing me untold pain. Having heard of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, I tried it in my case, and after using about one and one-half bottles, I voided a stone from the bladder, of an oval shape, 7-16 of an inch long, and rough on its surface. I send you the largest piece that you may see of what it is composed. Since then I have felt no pain, I now consider myself cured, and cannot express my thankfulness and gratitude for so signal a deliverance from a terrible disease. You have my consent to use this letter, should you wish to do so, for the benefit of other sufferers.
Yours truly, JAMES ANDREWS,
No. 10 Marshal St., Ida Hill, Troy, N. Y.
When we consider that the medicine which did this service for Mr. Andrews costs only one dollar a bottle, it would seem that persons afflicted in like fashion can afford the expense of testing its virtues. Get it of your druggist, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

"St. Bernard VEGETABLE PILLS"
The best cure for LIVER and BILIOUS complaints, COSTIVENESS, HEADACHE and DYSPEPSIA. Price, 25 cents, at Druggists, or by mail. Sample box sent FREE. Address ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILL MAKERS, 83 Mercer Street, New York.

VARICOCELE
or Wormy Veins of the Scrotum. Often the unsuspected cause of Lost Manhood, Debility, &c., quickly and painlessly cured by the Elastic Cradle-Compressor, $6. Glove-fitting. Circular Free. CIVILIAN BENEFICIAL AGENCY, 160 Fulton St., New York.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BAD, BAD, BAD BLOOD.
Some blood is bad because it is poor and weak. Some is bad because it contains impurities. Some men have such bad blood that the wonder is it does not poison the mosquitoes who come to bite them.
The rich red color of good blood is owing to the iron which is present Blood which has not enough iron in it is always unsatisfactory. The person in whose veins it circulates cannot be said to enjoy good health.
The efforts of expert chemists to produce a preparation of iron which can be assimilated with the blood have resulted in that perfect preparation which is an important part of Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the only one which freely enters into the blood. It is the only one which accomplishes the desired good.
Weak, poor, thin blood may be made rich and strong, and impure blood may be purified by the use of that Great Iron Medicine, *Brown's Iron Bitters.*

Established 1844.
J. C. TODD,
ENGINEER AND MACHINIST.